

The Gleichen, Ca.

Year VII, No. 9

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

Namaka Will Celebrate Empire Day

At the time of writing, Monday afternoon, it is raining steadily and heavy black clouds all around make us hope that the few days heavy rainfall, so needful for the crops, has commenced.

The crops in this district are showing up nicely and a drive round is very encouraging. But although there is good moisture on the plummer fall, the spring breaking needs moisture, so there will be no grubbing if we get real good soaking rain in the next few days.

The Sports Committee are working hard for the 25th and preparations are well in hand. It is expected that trains No. 3 and 4 will call at Namaka on that day. The Indians are making many enquiries and may be depended upon to turn out in full force. Walter Anderson is to meet Bert Simmons in a wrestling match for the heavyweight championship of Alberta. Also: Baseball, Football, Tag of War, Foot Races, Indian Races, Horse Races, etc. W. H. Baker is the secretary and has the whole thing well thought out. He says he hopes the farmers will get all the rain they want before the 25th. He wants Sunny Alberta that day.

Bert Simmons, the heavyweight wrestler—who recently defeated Fitzgibbon of Saskatchewan and Walter Anderson, the champion heavyweight wrestler of Alberta, have been matched to meet at Namaka on May 25th, at 7:30 p.m. under the management of the Empire Day Sports Committee, for the heavyweight wrestling championship of Alberta.

Standard and Craglinier

The farmers were getting a little anxious about rain last week.

Mr. Young of the Applegate Ranch and H. Dankworth arrived back on Sunday from over the Red Deer. They were looking over the homeosted country and by their reports there is some good land out there but it is rather rough.

The Craglinier district is known to be the tip top for game. Recently it was circulated Mr. Berkbeck, of the Union Bank, was married. It seems a young chap cannot go on his vacation now-a-days without some having something to say.

The stock men would like the water from the irrigation ditch run into some of the creeks.

J. B. Johansson arrived back on Tuesday, the 12th, from his winter sojourn in the north. We welcome him back amongst us. Mr. Johansson is looking well and is pleased to be back in Alberta once more.

The Nissen brothers are hard at it these days. They have another big contract of plowing north of Nightingale.

We hear Pete thinks his hopes are not blasted now there is a teacher in the district.

The butcher business in Standard is rather uncertain.

Inspector Worley of Calgary spent Thursday in Gleichen inspecting the work of the local R.N.W.M.P., and interviewing our justices of the peace and others on matters of importance.

The Gleichen Stampede

The Stampede at Gleichen is arousing the greatest enthusiasm in the immediate district and there is every prospect of a very successful exhibition. Entries are being made from all over the Province as well as from as far east as Winnipeg and from points in British Columbia; Montana and Illinois are also contributing their quota of competitors. Nearly all the best riders and ropers who took prominent parts in the Calgary and Winnipeg Stampedes have intimated their intention of being present.

A carload of special roping horses has already arrived and two carloads of Day's Licking horses are due to arrive today, Thursday. Mr. Day, who was in town Monday, says that these are the pick of the Continent and would put up a splendid show. He expressed the opinion that there was every prospect of the Gleichen Stampede being a great success and, while not on quite such a large scale as the Calgary Stampede, will be equally as interesting and exciting.

Jack Morton is rounding up his cattle with a view to making a selection of the most likely steers for the roping contest. This bunch of cattle is already known for its wildness and those selected ought to provide some very exciting contests.

The prize money to the value of \$5,000.00 has already been fully subscribed and the inducement is right there for the best riders to compete.

Emery LeGrand, winner of the championship at Winnipeg has promised to come, also Red Parker and Glen Gardner. Tom Thorne, the World's champion rider at the Calgary Stampede, 1912, has also intimated his intention of being present. Joe McDonald of Maple Creek, Mike Herman of High River and Tom Givson of Carleton are other well known contestants who have entered for the various events. Day is bringing along a lady rider who will ride Licking horses and Steve Bob Wilson of Infaill, winner of four prizes at Winnipeg Stampede, has entered and will bring along three trained bucking horses which his claims are the equal of any to be found in the West. Some of the local contestants are: C. Mitchell, L. J. Engstrom, Chris Christianson, Scotty Ross (who claims the championship of

Gleichen.) Hank Smith of Strathmore, Phyl Butzari, J. Walker of Basama (late with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show), Ford Tucker and Howard Hays.

Gleichen was well known as a cow town almost thirty years ago and for many years was famous for its horse and cattle ranches. That its early glory has not yet departed, may be realized from the fact that in 1913, fifty thousand head of cattle were dipped at the annual round-up. The good old exciting days, when the cowboys foregathered in town and painted it red, when bucking and roping contests were an everyday occurrence in the streets of the town, with, as often as not, some unfortunate bystander the victim of the cowboy's playful pranks, have passed for ever and there are still some of the old-timers who lament the fact. But though the wild days have passed, Gleichen is still a cowboy and in spite of the diminishing ranches in other parts of the Province, still holds its own and the herds continue to increase in numbers every year. The old town still looks picturesque and a busy hustling place when the cowboys in their chaps and bright colored shirts and kerchiefs strike down after the season's work is over.

The Stampede grounds are nearing completion, the corral and fences all having been put up and a large number of carpenters are hard at work on the stands.

The C.P.R. are putting a special train service from Calgary while there is also some talk of a motor car service as well. In Macleod there is very keen interest in the Stampede and a number of people there have made arrangements to motor across country to Gleichen.

Accommodation is being rapidly rapidly booked up in the local hotels and the committee are making arrangements for a large amount of additional accommodation for the visitors.

The judges of the various events are: P. D. Saunders, Calgary, Herb Miller, Namaka, Joe Mitchell, Medicine Hat, and O. H. Otell, Mayer.

The programmes have now been printed and may be had at the Stampede Office, Gleichen.

Warning to All Suffering Strychnine

For selling strychnine to the Farmers' Union without having the order duly signed, Jas. Findlay, of the firm of Jas. Findlay Drug Co., of Calgary, was fined \$20 and costs by F. C. Vigar, J. P., on Tuesday. The case was brought on account of the recent death of Miss Bridget Viall, northeast of Cluny, on April 29th, which was reported in the Cluny, who left a note stating she had taken strychnine.

Corporal Irvine, of the R. N. W. M. P., upon receiving the bad quarters was ordered to make a thorough investigation and he had Wm. Boyden, chairman of the Cluny U. F. A. local, summoned to appear in Gleichen on Tuesday, May 12th, but the case was adjourned until the 19th, when Mr. Findlay appeared and was also charged with contravention of the Pharmaceutical Act. When Mr. Findlay took the stand he at once admitted that one of his company's clerks had supplied the strychnine to Mr. Boyden without having him sign as the law required, which he very much regretted as his firm had always been very careful in this respect.

The charge against Mr. Boyden was dismissed.

It appears that a number of the members of the Cluny U. F. A. subscribed sufficient money to purchase a pound of strychnine and Mr. Boyden ordered it from the Jas. Findlay Drug Co. and distributed it among the subscribers at a cost of 75c per ounce. Thus Mr. Boyden got his share and Miss Viall being employed at his home seeing the poison took some of it with fatal results.

It is stated that this is only one of several cases that will be brought by the authorities as it seems the Farmers' Union all through the country have been obtaining strychnine in a similar manner and it is hoped that good will result from a close investigation. In the case it was shown that usually death by strychnine is one of the most distressing and that in all reason too much care cannot be exercised in allowing people to obtain the poison.

Brooks-Gleichen Football Club

Gleichen Football Club had Brooks as their visitors here last Saturday, and a fine exhibition was given by both teams. Winning the game, Brooks played confidently, and it was early seen that the locals were having no easy task in front of them. Brown, at back, was playing a great game. Brooks, who was in no small measure due to his work that the teams crossed at the interval with a clean sheet. Shortly after the resumption, it was evident that Gleichen were taking no chances, and from a cross from the right, Lee scored a goal. Brooks pressed after this, and equalised with a good shot and shortly after took the lead. Gleichen then converted a penalty and "Bill" made no mistake, scoring a pretty goal. Shortly after McConnell added another goal and just to make things sure, Varnall added a fourth. Doc Hughes referred to the entire satisfaction of all.

A. B. Symes arrived in town Tuesday with his men and contracting out from No. 1 Burne on the Southern Alberta Land Company's irrigation project and left the same day for Questown.

MISCELLANEOUS

If you have a house you would like to rent just try our miscellaneous ad column and see the results.

829 REWARD—Lost dark bay horse star on face, short and blocky, branded C on left neck, mane reached when last a year ago, write us or have him delivered to Gerald Bros. ditch camp near Burnham, Alta. Home. Address: Gerald Bros. Regina.

FOR SALE—1430 calves Winches for Cutting Haying Holes. 10 shot complete with carrying case, new last Christmas, used very little and is as good as new. Cost \$8. 90 will buy it. F. A. Williams, Gleichen, Alta.

LOST—A young roan about five months old. Light brown. Reward for recovery. F. C. Bunnell.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED Berkshire boar—S. J. Hedge Cluny.

REED BARLEY FOR SALE—300 bushels at 40c per bu. Apply to A. H. Hancock or to the U.F. Co-operative.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSES. 88 reward for each. Brown horse branded 2X on right hip, 10 yrs old, 1100, short mane, clipped tail. Black horse 1200, big mane and tail. Branded J.C. on right shoulder and right hip. Small white spot in forehead. Sinal, 6-31-13. 9 letterville.

REED HAY FOR SALE—"Pedigree" grown on 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000. 8 Queenstown.

LOST—SILVER WALTIMATH watch and gold chain, between Gleichen and Jack McArthur's farm on Monday, April 13. "Wm. Mungro" on chain. Finder please return to Cluny office and receive reward. 41f

EGGS FOR SALE — FROM PURE bred Rhode Island Reds, \$5 per 100 or \$1 per setting of 13-15. C. Hanson, Cluny.

PRIMOEST SEED FLAX — 3RD prize Provincial Seed Fair, the best flax to grow, ripens 10 to 14 days before common flax. Heavy yields, 100 bushels per acre being obtained. Cleanest seed for sowing, \$1.25 per bushel, extra for bags. — F. A. W. H. Hanson, Gleichen.

EGGS FOR SELLING FROM PURE bred Barred Rocks, \$1 per 100 or \$1 per setting of 13. Frank Daw, Cluny.

WANTED: MARQUIS SEED Wheat in any quantity up to 300 bushels. Also a few hundred bushels of barley and oats. Write to Mr. J. B. to be left at the Cluny office for inspection with price (cash terms). — Box J, Cluny office, Gleichen. 46f

WANTED—At once 100 to 200 young broods just weaned. Write to Gleichen stationing price. 31f

80 REWARD cash for the recovery of three gelding, saddle horses, branded 2X on left shoulder. Owner of all cattle horses A on left ribs. J. V. Drumheller, Co. Ranch, Calgary.

DON'T BUY LAND UNTIL YOU have seen Questown. Proven to be Alberta's best grain growing district. A few whole, half and quarter sections (some improved) and quarter sections (some improved) for sale, out of Straka Lake, at reasonable prices. John Glascock, Mile p. o., Alberta.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our customers a barn find us at West's barn where we are attending to their wants instead of a Sarnia livery was burned.

We aim to please. Call and see us.

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THURS. & FRI.

JUNE 11 & 12

A Debt Discharged

By Edgar Wallace
Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Had anyone tried to follow him, they might have wondered why he took so circuitous a route unless it was that he was endeavoring to kill time. As a city clock struck eleven, he found himself in the broad open space behind the Royal Exchange. A man who had been slowly walking up and down the pavement of Threadneedle street joined him halfway across the big pavement.

"Ah, Clark," said the man, "have you no letter?"

He spoke in French.

"No, Mr. Willett," said the man. "Have you any work for me?"

His French was the French of the schoolroom, correct in construction but the pronunciation distinct, English.

The man he called Willett shook his head.

"Tonight—no," he said.

"There have been people enquiring for you," said Clark. "and I have been questioned as to your whereabouts."

"Oh," said the other carelessly, "this may often happen. You will tell them that I am abroad. There is nothing more."

"No, Monsieur."

"Then good-night."

With a curt inclination of his head the man in the Inverness parted from his clerk and went limping in the direction of Cheapside.

Two men followed him. They had no difficulty in keeping him in sight, for the street, where he was walking, was very slowly.

He had not gone far along Cheapside before a taxicab overtook him, and he beckoned it.

One of the shadows increased his pace and came up as he was giving directions.

He turned back and spoke quickly to his companion.

"He's going to the American Embassy," he said in a low tone.

Another taxi was hailed.

"Follow that car in front," said the stouter of the two; "don't let it out of your sight."

The taxi driver touched his cap and followed less than half-a-dozen yards behind the other.

The men in the second car noted that the first took a direction which would bring them in the direction of Park Lane. They were prepared for a change of plan on the part of the occupant, but he gave no sign.

Running along Piccadilly the man in the second car put out his hand.

"Pull up fifty yards this side of the American Embassy," he said, "unless the car goes on."

When it came to the Embassy the first car turned and slowed down, as though it were going to stop.

It was a clever manoeuvre. The second car halted, obedient to instructions, and the men jumped out, only to see the tail lights of the cab they had been following disappearing at a rapidly increasing rate. In and out of by-ways it turned, traversing the narrow, aristocratic little thoroughfares which abound in that neighborhood, and it was as much as the pursuers could do to keep it in sight.

They finally lost it in a tangle of traffic in Oxford street, and the stout man in the second car cursed volubly.

He got out and dismissed the vehicle, and he and his companions, avoiding the well-lighted streets, retraced their steps.

"He fooled us all right," said the stout man.

The other grunted. He was a man of few words, his tall, unshaven man, who had a scar on his chin.

"You'd better be getting back," said the stout man vaguely, and put-

HAND WOULD CRACK WITH SALT RHEUM

Pained and Burned, Hard and Sore Lumps. Couldn't Rest or Sleep. Finger Swollen. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Legere Corner, N. B.—"I had salt rheum on my hand for a good many years. Every winter my hand would crack and part of the time I had to wear a glove to do my work, for when I washed in hot water with soap it used to irritate so much that I didn't know what to do. I had to take a rough towel and rub it until the blood would come sometimes. Many a night I had to sit up in bed and rub them and sometimes that didn't satisfy. I had to scratch with my fingers and the next morning I would find a big piece of skin which I had taken off. This winter I had sores on one of my hands. I thought they were ulcers. They pained and burned. They started just like a little lump and would be hard and sore and after that there would be a big bunch of pus and when that would be out it would leave an opening almost as big as half a five-cent piece. I couldn't rest or sleep with the pain and the burning sensation. The ulcer I had on my finger this winter was still worse. There was more inflammation for my finger was swollen almost twice its natural size and was just as red as a piece of flannel. I took the Cuticura Soap and made a poultice with it and washed the hand with a piece of cotton and after it was washed I used to take the Cuticura Ointment and spread it on a piece of cotton and wrap the hand with it. I was cured in a little over a week."

(Signed) Mrs. Charlie Suttie, June 5, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

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MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

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FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

ting his hand in his pocket, gave him some money "I'm going to see the boss."

Cornelius Helder was strolling idly through Upper Brook street half-an-hour later, when the stout man fell in at his side.

"I lost him," he said.

"I'm nervous," confessed the other. "Say—I suppose you showed your ugly face to every policeman in the city."

"Quit that," said the other. "I have done enough for you lately—too much, I think. I have been scared to death this last week seeing my description in the papers."

"You need not worry," said Helder. "There was not one person who described you so that you could be recognized."

"I don't want to be recognized at all," said the other. "It just makes me shiver."

"You've got yourself to blame," said Helder. "All you had to do was to bargain with the old man and get him to sell the stuff at a price."

"Say—I've caught Helder by the arm—'you're the real thing, aren't you? Suppose they got us proper, could you pull us out of it?'"

"I guess not," said Helder coolly. "Then, by God, I'd pull you into it," said the other fiercely.

"I guess not," said Helder again. "I know nothing. You're mad to worry. You're madder still to threaten me. I've got you like this!" He snapped his fingers as he spoke. "There is not the slightest piece of evidence that would connect me with old man Maple's kidnapping. If you squeal, you squeal for trouble."

Under the light of a street lamp he saw the other man's face. It was bathed in perspiration, his mouth was working convulsively.

"I'm not in this," said the man suddenly. "Carl did it because you told him to. He did it for the same reason that I went, or old man Gold. You were not in that, I guess—oh no!"

Fortunately they were passing down a very quiet street. The man's voice was rising in his anger.

"I'm tired of it," he said, "tired of the game. I'll go to my own country for mine. I'm going back."

"You're not," said Helder, quietly. "I'm going back," said the man, doggedly. "I'm through with you."

Helder laughed; there was no need to change his tactics.

"Get religion—your!" he said. "That's not the kind of talk I like to hear from a Chicago hold-up man, one of the 'strong arms.' You're talking to me, Billy," he slapped the other on the back, "and you're in sight of glory. Why, in two years you'll be running the handsomest saloon on the east side, with an automobile that will take you out to Coney Island on Sunday afternoons."

But the man was not easily pacified. He was in a strange land, confronted with unfamiliar forces.

It was not until Helder had him singly ensnared in the corner of a Soho bar that he recovered his equanimity. He even became genial and communicative.

CHAPTER XI.

An Extraordinary Marriage

There are days in the life of the average man and woman which are so much like other days, so indistinguishable from their fellows that it is impossible to recall them, or to single them out for any happiness of moment. Similarly, there are days which tragedy or momentary episodes, which stand out, every hour and every moment, in vivid contrast to all others, days that represent a whole period of life. Such a day to all the actors in this story was the fourth of May, and it may be set forth chronologically.

When the clock in the morning Cornelius Helder looked out of his house in Curzon street.

It was a bright spring day without a cloud in the sky. He had the appearance of a man who had not slept well; his face had the curious pasty look which comes to a man who spends his nights in close, unventilated smoking rooms. Yet Helder was innocent of any such experience. He was shaven and carefully creased.

He walked slowly towards the city. The street was given over at that hour to tradesmen, milkmen and scavengers. Very few shops, and these only the less important ones, had taken down their shutters. In Regent street he saw nothing but harrying women, little shop girls with parcels under their arms, making their way to their establishments.

He wondered half bitterly what sort of a night Cornstock Bell had had. And the girl—where would she be? She would travel up from her suburban home with a third class ticket, probably in a workman's train, to be married to one of the richest men in London.

Trivial little thoughts like these passed through his mind. He bought a morning paper, one that usually published quick news. He looked through its columns to see if it contained any news about the arrest of Willett. There was no mention of the event.

So Cornstock Bell was going to wait until he was married and out

of the country before he put his treacherous plan into execution. What told him the girl over him; what was the mystery of this sudden marriage? He had never met her before that day he saw her in his office, and Cornstock Bell was not the class of man to lose his head over a pretty face.

There was some solid reason for the marriage. What was it? With an unconscious scowl on his face, he walked swiftly along the sunny side of Regent street.

At eight o'clock he found himself in Green Park, the matter of Cornstock Bell's marriage still uppermost in his mind. There must be some explanation. Helder was usually a well-informed man; he had no difficulty in discovering where the millionaire was to be married. The ceremony was to be at Marylebone Parish church, and the hour fixed was nine o'clock. Gold, Cornstock Bell and the girl were to meet at the Great Central for breakfast. They were leaving London by the eleven o'clock train for the continent.

He had no feeling so far as Verity Maple was concerned. He was neither jealous nor chagrined that she, who loathed him, should like Bill sufficiently well to marry him at all. He had a theory that if you put the worst construction on people's actions you were in nine cases out of ten right, and he explained her preference by the simple process of comparing his own bank balance with Bill's, not that he ever intended marrying her, or had any thought of matrimony.

He judged that he would meet Gold, because Green Park on a spring morning was a favorite spot with the detective. He was old enough to have, he supposed, expected to find him strolling by the water, and was not disappointed. As Big Ben boomed out the quarter after eight, he saw the American coming towards him.

Gold was never surprised at anything; he was not surprised to see Cornelius Helder. They stopped, speaking together. Gold had a handful of crumbs which he threw impartially to water fowl and sparrows.

"I suppose you're to be met man," said Helder after a time, turning to the other with a smile.

"Something like that," said Gold, his eyes and attention upon the sparrows.

ever heard of, who carried to the altar the assurance of all their friends that they were made for one another were Adam and Eve, and that was before my time. Affinities only come to married people long after they've been married—to somebody's else."

Helder laughed; he was easily amused.

"Spoken like a bachelor," he said, "did you confirm what I told you about Willett?"

Gold nodded.

"Yes, they will arrest him tonight."

"When Cornstock Bell is safely out of the way, eh?" sneered the other. "Say, I'm not proud that he's a companion of mine."

Gold looked at him slyly.

"I haven't heard him boasting, for the matter of that," he said, "he's immensely reticent on some subjects."

He looked at his watch.

"I'm going along," he said, "you're not looking well."

"Oh, I'm all right," said Helder. "I'm suffering a little from insomnia."

"You should take up the study of improving literature," said Gold. "Let me advise you to start on a very interesting little book I saw the other day."

"What was it called?"

"The Metropolitan Police Code," said Gold. "It is a book of advice intended for young constables and extensively read in criminal circles."

He laughed as if amused with himself; as for Helder, he did not know whether to be amused, alarmed, or angry.

The first to reach the hotel were Cornstock Bell and the girl. They arrived almost simultaneously. He gave her a smiling welcome. She was grave, and, though very beautiful, it was strange that until that moment, when they met in the big Palm Court of the Great Central Hotel, he had not thought of her beauty. He had a dim idea that there was something about her which was pleasant to look upon, that her presence was a pleasing experience, but exactly what were the cause which led up to that indelible and indefinable pleasure he had not known.

Cornstock Bell had no love in his heart for any woman, but he was going to marry this girl. It was a marriage of expedience if ever there had been such a marriage in the world. Yet it pleased him, it gave him a sense of comfort, that the woman who was to bear his name, who was to grace his board, and upon whom so much depended, should have been so well favored by nature. She was dressed in a simple white serge costume, with a little touch of mauve at her waist, and she wore a large shadow black and white hat.

"We've got about five minutes before the others come," he said, and led her to a seat.

"You don't regret the step you are taking?"

"There is no question of regretting," she said firmly, "when I made up my mind last night my decision was fixed and irrevocable."

"I know," he began, "that you have to tell me something, and that that something will be a shock to me. I know that I can help you and that help you, and that I do not love you, and that you do not love me. We got into this thing with our eyes open; please God, it will turn out well."

"I can say Amen to that," he said solemnly. "Here is Gold."

The detective came down the flight of stairs; it was an unusual sight to see him in a tall hat; it was strange to see him at all so early in the morning. They adjourned to the dining-room. Breakfast was a prosaic meal; the girl had very little appetite and Cornstock Bell ate sparingly. Gold, who had no sense of responsibility, and moreover was not going to get married, ate heartily, for he was a healthy man and had been up since four o'clock that morning, though

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neither of the people at the table suspected this fact.

"Where do you intend going?" he asked.

"I shall go to Paris from here," said Cornstock Bell deliberately, "and then I shall go on to Munich and then to Vienna, possibly, to Budapest and after that my movements are uncertain."

"It is bad luck for you that your finger is no better," said Gold, pointing to the bandaged hand.

"I scarcely notice it," he said, "and I am getting so expert with my typewriter that I shall probably never go back to the old way of writing letters."

"Are you taking it with you?" asked Gold.

"Yes, I have had one specially made for travelling," he answered, "although I never thought when I gave the order that it would be myself who would use it."

"I shall probably be able to assist you," said Gold, with a smile at the girl.

"Unfortunately, or fortunately, for her," said Cornstock Bell, "she does not understand this key-board; it is not the universal key-board."

There was a lull in the conversation and Bell beckoned to the head waiter. "Bring me a telegraph form," he said.

In a few minutes the man returned with a telegraph form and a writing pad.

"Shall I write it for you?" said Gold.

"No, I think I can manage," said Cornstock Bell, flushing slightly. Laboriously he wrote it out. It was addressed to Lander, Lansdowne Cottage, Gravesend, and the message it carried was one word: "Proceed."

"Let this be sent at once," he said, "and bring my bill."

Gold was mildly curious to know what could be the character of a telegram a man might write on his wedding morn, but he did not see it, because immediately he had written it, Cornstock Bell folded the form in two and handed it with half-a-crown to the waiter.

"Let this be sent off at once," he said, "and bring my bill."

In a little time they were out in the street. Bell did not take a taxi-cab; they walked the short distance which divided them from the church.

Save for a verger and a pew-opener the church was empty, and their footfalls echoed hollowly as they walked down the aisle. As they stood at the altar rails for the ceremony, there came to them the hum of busy London awakening to a day of toil.

If Cornstock Bell had ever thought about his wedding day he had never imagined anything like this. As to the girl, face to face with the most tremendous happening of her life, she was numbed with the unreality of the situation.

There was another footfall as the minister came down to meet them. He held a little book in his hand and he spoke the solemn words which were to unite them, mechanically, almost glibly. The questions were asked and answered; the plain band of gold slipped on her finger, and they adjourned to the vestry to sign the register. The minister said vaguely that it was a fine day and that he hoped we were really at last going to have an English summer. Cornstock Bell replied conventionally enough. Gold paid the fee.

NEW LIFE
Found in Change to Right Food

After one suffers for months from acid dyspepsia, sour stomach, and then finds the remedy is in getting the right kind of food, it is something to speak about.

An eastern lady and her young son had such an "experience" and she wants others to know how to get relief. She writes:

"For about fifteen months my little boy and myself had suffered with sour stomach. We were unable to retain much of anything we ate."

"After suffering in this way for so long I decided to consult a specialist in stomach diseases. Instead of prescribing drugs, he put us both on Grape-Nuts and we began to improve immediately."

"It was the key to a new life. I found we had been eating too much heavy food which we could not digest. In a few weeks after commencing Grape-Nuts I was able to do my house work. I wake in the morning with a clear head and feel rested and have no sour stomach. My boy sleeps well and wakes with a laugh."

"We have regained our lost weight and continue to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meals. We are well and happy and owe it to Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

and tipped the verger, who was one of the witnesses to the marriage, and the couple passed out into the sunlight. Mr. and Mrs. Cornstock Bell.

Nene who saw the party emerge could have guessed that they were witnessing the beginning of one of London's mysteries.

Bell looked at his watch.
(To be Continued)

Resurrection

Most of us ought to be keenly interested in death, for we never have been really alive. We have never reached our height, never measured up to what possibilities are within us. The proof is a matter of common observation. A big company goes into serious business difficulties, and the officials, who had been ruddy, vain, and pompous, become men again, call their subordinates in and plan the campaign so that everyone goes out a hero—to win. Like Kipling's gluttonous old Roman general, they become "young again among the trumpets."

In flood time a telephone call may mean safety or destruction to many people, and a naturally careless and flippant girl becomes a heroine, sticking to her switchboard all night to send messages through while a rising river gnaws at the building's foundations. Caught by a cave-in, a foul mouthed old miner walks off in the face to die alone to that his younger comrade may have what air there is and the chance of getting back to his family. Some rough fisherman stranded on a perilous reef hauls down their signal of distress because they know that a small boat cannot live in that mad sea. So it goes year after year—these people might easily be thought of as ordinary, dull and mean, the commonest human animals, but when the hour strikes life flings them up and they rise to meet their fate with as calm a soul as one who goes to pick flowers in his mother's garden. What will this world be like when we get into the habit of living up to something near the best that is in us?

A Newspaper Novelty

The Germans are a practical people. At the little town of Eberswalde, near Berlin, the local newspaper is printed twice a week on one side of the paper only, so that it can be used for wrapping up provisions without any touch of printer's ink. On these two days the paper is twice its ordinary size, so the reader loses nothing in the way of reading matter.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Dr. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional Cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a tea-spoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In one case it failed to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Dr. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Restoring Venus

The Rokeby Venus, the beautiful painting in the British National gallery which was slashed by a militant suffragist, has been so deftly repaired that the damage done cannot be detected by the ordinary observer. As a consequence to properly accredited artists the gallery, which was closed to the public after the outrage, has been re-opened to them.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Rokeby's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

"Mr. I print a kiss upon your lips?"

"Yes, provided you promise not to publish it."

Willie Guesses It

Teacher—What will your father do when he sees his report card?

Willie—What he sees I'm zero he'll give me a warmin'.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Jinks—We're trying to raise the janitor's salary. What will I put you down for?

Binks—A lobster, I guess. I'll give \$10.

There is a certain old German, Willie Barnes, whose pride, like that of many self-made men, leads him at times in a sort of patronizing condescension toward those things he did not "have time for" when he was making his way in life.

Upon the occasion of the graduation of a nephew he asked:

"Vel, Wilhelm, vot did they teach you up there?"

"Greek and Latin," said the boy, "and German and algebra."

"So, so," murmured the old German. "And vot's der algebra for potatoes now?"—Youth's Companion.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Moter's Worm Expeller.

"Is she good to the children?"

"Very. She lets them do everything their father doesn't want them to do."

The wife of a bibulous citizen waited one night for her husband till ten o'clock, and then went to the police station to see if he was there.

"No, ma'am, he ain't here," the sergeant said; "but sit down and wait—we're expectin' him every minute."

Derelict—I suppose you won't believe me, Nellie, when I tell you that I was born with a silver spoon in my mouth.

Nellie (enlightened)—Cool, an' me was wonderin' what made it so large.

Sydney Bulletin.

Shiloh

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

Teacher—How many seasons have we?

Small Boy—Three.

Teacher—Is that all? Well, you may name them.

Small Boy—Baseball, football and snowball.

The largest roof span in the world is at St. Pancras station, London.

Experiments with a fog-piercing lamp for automobiles are now being made in France. A glass of a special yellowish-green tint is placed in front of an incandescent lamp, and a parabolic reflector projects not only the light but a sufficient amount of heat to prevent the formation of mist upon the glass.

Blended to Suit Hard Water

Hard water spoils most teas but not Red Rose. It is distinctive in this respect, being specially selected and blended to suit the hard water of the Prairie Provinces. No matter how hard the water it cannot destroy the rich strength and flavor of Red Rose Tea. This is one of the main reasons, perhaps, why Red Rose is such a favorite.

In 1 lb. and ½ lb. lead packages at 40c., 50c. and 60c.—also in tins of 3 lbs. and larger.

N.B.—Coffee users will find Red Rose Coffee as generously good as Red Rose Tea.

RedRose TEA is good tea

EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Tubs and Pails retain the heat of the water much longer than the wooden or galvanized iron tubs, are cheaper than the latter and will not rust the clothes

BRIT

CANADIANIZING THE
FOREIGNER IN WESTCITY OF CALGARY MAKES GOOD
CITIZENS OUT OF THE NEW-
COMERSCivic Undertaking of Calgary in Teaching
the Foreign Element of its Popu-
lation, is Meeting With Marked
Success—One Way to Make Good
Canadian Citizens.

(By Charles Stokes)

The assimilation of the foreigner is one of the most interesting aspects of Canadian immigration. Canada receives an enormous immigration, of which approximately 25 per cent. is drawn from non-English speaking countries, and the mere attraction of these people to her shores is not sufficient to make them good Canadian citizens. There must be a hospitable welcome and a readiness to accept the newcomer, whatever nationality he represents and whatever tongue he speaks, as a man and a brother. Of his own part, the foreigner is generally in fullest sympathy with any attempt to absorb him into the social, moral and political atmosphere of the Dominion. But he comes from countries where vastly different systems of government have been in vogue; and to set the impress of Canadian ideals upon the heterogeneous mass of which he is a unit, it is sometimes necessary to reduce the foreigner, adult though he may be, to practically the status of a child and to start right from the beginning again. The principal obstacle to overcome is his ignorance of English. Once that is removed, he is not only enabled to make a better living, but can be taught the principles of citizenship.

An object lesson, in the successful Canadianization of the foreigner was afforded the writer at the closing exercises of the special classes for foreigners conducted by the Calgary school board. Calgary may be called the metropolis of the westernmost prairies, situated as it is a considerable distance from any other big centre in Western Canada, and because of the twenty-two hundred odd miles that stretch between it and the Atlantic seaboard, it does not receive very much immigration of the rather objectionable kind that is to be found in some eastern cities, but mostly of the progressive and educated type that is part of the march of civilization. Its foreign-born newcomers belong not to the black hand but to the Universal Association of Workers. But despite the fact that the average is possessed of an education that might be called fairly good, a very great proportion cannot speak English; and it was to help these persons, male and female, that these classes were instituted three years ago.

I believe I am correct in stating that such classes, although now becoming common, were never taken up as a civic duty instead of a philanthropic task until Calgary entered the field. At some point English classes for foreigners had been started as part of religious schemes, but never apparently by any city itself. The classes (which are held at night and are intended for adults, not children) are conducted by the city of Calgary as a branch of its very liberal policy of technical education, and for administrative purposes come under the direction of the superintendent of technical education, Mr. T. B. Kidner. At the beginning of the first season, two classes were held; now there are eleven classes, with nine instructors, the attendance at which during the season just closed was no less than 407.

The classes are in five groups—firstly, for beginners, consisting of those who have been in the country under six months; secondly, for intermediate students, who have been in the country less than one year; third and fourth, advanced students; and lastly, a mixed class of students at various stages. The system used in imparting instruction is the "Berlitz," which, besides being very suitable for any person of average education, is almost indispensable (lacking the use of Esperanto or some such universal medium of converse) in communicating with students of so many nationalities as this—Scandinavians, Slavs, Teutons, Latins, and so forth. In the Berlitz system, no other language is used but that which is being taught, and no translation is undertaken by the instructor. The speaking of English is the first effort and then successive reading and writing. In the intermediate group, interesting debates have been held and the keenest interest has been manifested in the discussion of such topics as prohibition, women's suffrage and the advantage or disadvantages of city life as compared with country life. That French, Dutch, German, Danish, Swedish and Austrians can be brought to such perfection that they can argue on controversial matters in a language which until a few months before had been unknown to all of them is incidentally, a great achievement. In the advanced groups of the classes, a book on civic life has been studied, and the students have acquired an introduction to a knowledge of the government of the city, the province of Alberta, the Dominion of Canada, and the British empire; until, as one student volunteered, from being unacquainted with English they had in a year been advanced to being able to read newspapers and to take interest in all political issues, from the tariff question to the local market problem.

The closing exercises were attended by a large number of people—the students themselves, the friends they had brought with them and who, not having attended the classes, sat raptly throughout the whole performance and the very commonplace English-speaking folks who came out of curiosity. Represented in the hall were (besides Canadians, British and Americans, Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Dutch, Greeks, Italians, Austrians, Poles, Galicians, Ruthenians, and even one very beaming Chinese.

man. One of the classes had also amongst its members, an Eskimo from Northern Siberia. The presentation of prizes—dictionaries for the most proficient, copies of Marshall's "Story of Canada" for every student, which was possible by the generosity of the Calgary Canadian club, was after all the least important event. The most notable part was the programme performed by the students themselves—recitations, songs, speeches and papers. The excellence that was shown in every effort was perhaps the most convincing proof of the success attained.

RETAIN FREEDOM

Germany's Vexed Question in East
Africa Under Review

A white paper dealing with the vexed question of "serfdom" in German East Africa has been drawn up by the governor of the protectorate in reply to a Reichstag resolution on desisting the abolition of serfdom by January 1, 1920. It has been the subject of much criticism in the budget committee from Socialist and Centre party deputies. It says that it would be a highly dangerous experiment to abolish the serfdom by a fixed date. The colonial secretary, Dr. Solf, fully agreed with this view, and was supported by the National Liberals. The resolution is extremely unlikely to take effect.

According to the German law, every native born after December, 1905, is free. The mild "serfdom" now existing in East Africa is a survival of tribal warfare and of the Arab conquests. In the days of the Zanzibar slave trade centred in the protectorate the prisoners of war were sold to the Arabs and carried out of the country, but now that the trade has languished with the establishment of European rule the serfs remain and work in the country until they can purchase their freedom.

There are estimated to be at present about 185,000 serfs in German East Africa. Their numbers are rapidly dwindling and in fifteen years' time "serfdom" will, it is estimated, be extinct.

GOVERNMENT TO ACT

Saskatchewan Department Will Be
Selling Agents for Wool Growers

The Saskatchewan department of agriculture announces that during the present season it will act as a selling agent for woolgrowers in the province. Shipments of wool may be made in carload lots, must be forwarded to Regina during June, and the commodity will be placed on the market free of charge to the farmer, who will, however, have to meet all expenses incidental to the shipment, local freight rates, and also grading. Among the deductions will be the cost of twine and sacks.

The department has decided to embark on this new policy in order to demonstrate the advantages to be derived from the production of the choicest quality of wool and from the marketing of wool in bulk, and also to encourage sheep-growing among grain farmers. During the winter months an exhaustive inquiry was instituted into the condition of the sheep industry, and it was discovered that there are in the province 600 owners of flocks ranging in size from one or two to ten thousand head.

A bulletin on the new policy will be sent to every woolgrower in the province.

Results at Experimental Farms

For twenty-six years the Dominion Experimental farms have been experimenting with grain crops at the various farms and stations distributed over Canada, trying to learn which varieties give best results in the different provinces. Not only have the best known sorts produced at other places been grown side by side, but the Central farm at Ottawa new varieties have been bred, and when found desirable, perpetuated and distributed to growers.

For the information of the Canadian farmer the more important results of the season of 1913 at the different farms have been put together in summarized form and issued in Bulletin No. 4. There are included in this some recommendations as to varieties to grow, and method of production to follow that should prove of great service to growers in all parts of the Dominion.

Referring to "Marquis" wheat which was bred at Ottawa, the bulletin says, "Marquis produces very large crops, has usually good straw, and is more resistant to rust than most of the common varieties." A large edition of this bulletin has been printed so that all who desire copies may secure them by applying to the Publications branch, Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Mathematical Genius at Cambridge

Cambridge is about to receive a model student. He is Mr. Ramanujan, an Indian mathematical genius, discovered by the Indian government.

Ramanujan, although a genius, lacks training and most of his solutions are reached by a flash of inspiration. He cannot demonstrate scientifically how he obtained them. He will not read for a degree, as his general education is said to be weak, and it is desired that he should devote all his time to the development of his wonderful gifts. He will enter the university as an advanced student, and remain there for two years.

Limit Bag of Wild Ducks to 200 Birds

To limit the bag of wild ducks in one season to 200 birds was the decision arrived at by the fish and game committee of the Ontario legislature in regard to the bill of Dr. Anderson (South Essex), who sought to limit the number to 100. At the same time, Hon. J. O. Reame, who presided, said he would apply to the federal government to prohibit the export of wild fowl out of the province. Dr. Anderson declared the intention of his bill was to stop pothunters who go in for the wholesale slaughter of the wild duck on the St. Clair flats and at Rondeau park on Lake Erie.

RADIUM CURE ABANDONED

Hope of Curing Cancer by Radium
Cure is Given up by
Experts

All hope of curing cancer by radium has been abandoned by some of the foremost surgeons and research workers of the country who declared at a recent meeting of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, that the failures of radium outnumbered the cures 100 to 1.

That nothing is of avail against the most dreaded disease, but the speedy use of the knife, was the opinion advanced by Dr. William Mayo of Rochester, Minn. Operation is the only cure, but radium or ray treatment is in order as a temporary palliative, where operation is impossible, according to Dr. Wood, Director of Cancer research at Columbia University. Failures from radium outnumbered the cures 100 to 1, he said. Another generation will be required to furnish knowledge of the real cause and actual nature of cancer, he said. Experiments for 35 centuries show that heredity plays a small part, if any at all, in its appearance.

No Progress and Little Hope

It was expected that the members would have something hopeful to report on the investigation. They admitted no progress and held out little hope. They united in saying that they discovered neither the cause nor the nature of cancer. Then they proved by statistics that cancer is on the increase.

That a change in the habits and customs may reduce the disease to some extent, was a ray of hope held out by Mr. Mayo, who also said any cancer could be cured if operated upon in its early stages.

"If we could only tell how to avoid it I would be glad, because I am frank to admit that we do not know," he declared. He said the statement that the use of meat was one of the habits to be avoided in connection with cancer was wrongly attributed to him.

A Day of Hope

The only optimistic note at the meeting was struck by J. Collins Warren, chairman of the Harvard Cancer Commission, who after reviewing its work, stated that the prospects for progress in fighting cancer had never seemed so bright as now.

Immediate discovery of the cause of cancer could scarcely be expected, but scientific commission and research work had entered upon a field where progress was sure, though slow, he declared.

TREATY IS RENEWED

Fact Between Great Britain and U.S.
With Regard to Arbitration is
Renewed For Five Years

The arbitration treaty of 1908 between the United States and Great Britain was renewed recently by the exchanged ratifications at the state department. The treaty was signed for the United States by Secretary of State Bryan, and for Great Britain by Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British ambassador.

The treaty is continued in effect for a period of five years from the date of ratification. The original from of the treaty was preserved without change.

Great Britain advanced the suggestion that there be incorporated in the terms of the treaty a provision similar to that contained in various commercial treaties by which the life of the treaty continues until one year after notification of one or the other of the contracting parties, that that party desires to terminate the agreement.

This proposition was not objectionable to this government, but the necessity of ratifying the treaty to the senate and the ratification and the possible entanglements likely to arise in the present stress of feeling over the tolling question dictated the wisdom of adhering to the old form, and not trying to attempt any new arrangement.

CROSS ATLANTIC IN 15 HOURS

Aviators Dream of Making Trip in
Luxurious Aerial Pullman

The expressed opinion of Mr. Claude Grahame White that in twenty years it will be possible to cross the Atlantic in fifteen hours, travelling in a luxurious aerial Pullman with dining and sleeping facilities, has been endorsed by several well-known aviators.

Mr. C. B. Hucks, the first Englishman to loop the loop, however, goes so far as to prophesy that this milestone of progress in aeronautics would be passed within two years from now. He pointed out, in an interview, that a speed of 140 miles an hour had already been attained and recently a German aviator succeeded in remaining in the air for over sixteen hours, and that a flight when sixteen persons were taken up was recently reported from St. Petersburg.

"Crossing the Atlantic," said Mr. Hucks, "will be exactly like looping the loop. First one man will do it, then perhaps some months will elapse before an attempt is made by a second man, and when the second man has been successful others will see that the feat is not the accomplishment of just one man, and a whole procession will follow."

American Wants Seat Among Lords

There is more than a probability that the question whether Lord Fairfax, as an American citizen, is debarred from sitting in the house of lords, will have to be decided shortly.

Lord Fairfax already more than once has been a candidate for one of the seats allotted in the house of lords to peers of Scotland, and is again to be a candidate at the next election, which cannot be long delayed.

On this occasion he likely will be successful in taking the late Earl of Leven's seat, but Fairfax's election will not decide the question as to whether he is eligible to take his seat, although it will force the matter to an issue.

LINES TO BE BUILT
DURING PRESENT YEARTHE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
OF THREE TRANSCONTIN-
ENTAL RAILWAYSWork Mapped Out Shows That Many
Miles of New Branch Lines Will Be
Constructed—Many Miles of New
Territory to be Served

This year's program of railway construction work in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan has now been definitely decided on. The Canadian Pacific Railway grading is being done on the 15 mile extension of the Moose Jaw southwest branch beyond Expanse. Steel will be laid on this line grading operations are now calling for tenders for the grading of 25 miles which is a further extension of the line from Sterling East, which when completed will mean that the road projects 75 miles east from Sterling, Sask., and within 44 miles of the Weyburn west line. Steel however, may not be laid this year. This is the C.P.R.'s second alternative route from Winnipeg to Vancouver via the Crow's Nest Pass and the Kettle Valley route. The C.P.R. will do grading operations as follows: 72 miles on the Montreal-Kelowna line, 25 miles Suffield south westerly; 87 miles on the line running west of Weyburn, 25 miles on a line running north westerly from Coronation and 126 miles on the line from Bassano easterly. The total lines under construction in Alberta is 206, in Saskatchewan River extending from and laying steel on the Expanse line, 15 miles.

Grand Trunk Pacific—The G.T.P. operations will be largely confined to the branch into Prince Albert from Young, Sask., and the track laying on the Brandon branch in Manitoba. The main line in British Columbia will be completed.

Canadian Northern Railway—Construction work will be done on the Peace River line from Onoway on the main line north westerly. There is also a line on the north side of the Saskatchewan river extending from Oliver to meet the branch running west from North Battleford. Work will be in progress on the Calgary-Lethbridge branch and on the Elrose to Alonsa branch and Gravelburg-Swift Current line. There is also the extension of the Thunder Hill branch and the branch from Wroxton to Yorkton.

ARE THE PRAIRIES PERMANENT?

Signs of Their Disappearance in
the West as Growth of Trees
is Encouraged

The dictionary defines a prairie as "a level or rolling tract of treeless land covered with coarse grass." Strictly speaking, then, the prairies no longer exist in Canada except locally, for there are no longer any large areas exempt from settlement and the settlers throughout the west have already been supplied by the Dominion Forestry Branch with over 24,000,000 trees, all of which have been planted and most of which are growing up in the form of woodlots and shelterbelts. So successful have been these plantations and so great has the demand for trees grown, that the Indian Head Nursery Station, which has an annual capacity of approximately three million trees, can no longer supply this demand and it has been necessary to establish a branch nursery at Saskatoon.

The opinion was once widely spread that the prairies were naturally treeless and many ingenious theories were advanced to account for this treelessness. One was that the soil was too fine; a second that the soil was all right, but that because of the thick sod the tree seeds could not reach it; another theory was that there was insufficient rainfall, and still another that the dry winter winds killed the buds and twigs. But if any of these factors have been detrimental to tree-growth on the prairies, in the past, the Forestry Branch has since succeeded in producing trees which are so adapted to climatic conditions that growth is assured, if the trees are given a proper start.

The most probable cause of the treelessness of the prairies is man, not nature. The fact that the Indians long ago were in the habit of setting fires to the forests and grasslands in order to afford better grazing, and that in the fall, when these fires were usually set, the prevailing winds were westerly, seems to prove that from the arid plains of Southern Alberta and the United States, the area of treeless land was gradually extended by fire hundreds of miles easterly. But in Manitoba, since these fires have ceased, the western fringe of forest has begun to recover lost ground, and aided by artificial reforestation under the stimulus of the Forestry Branch, tree-growth will soon be as common on the prairies as on the farms of Eastern Canada.

Herrings Thrown to the Gulls

Flocks of gulls from the lake have been attracted by the fish thrown on the nuisance ground at Port Arthur and on a market garden nearby, where the owner had hauled a lot of the fish for fertilizer. So thick have the birds been during the winter and spring that the ground was almost white with them while they fed upon the fish. On account of the mild weather last fall the piles of the herring caught could not be frozen and were usually set out to rot on the nuisance ground to get them away from the docks as the facilities for salting them were inadequate to handle the heavy catch.

Imported Their Church

A Ruthenian church, said to be the first church of its type on the American continent, was dedicated recently in Toronto by Bishop Budka of Winnipeg. The building which is of basilica type, dating back to the fifth century, was imported from Galicia. The total cost is about \$40,000. Austrians and Poles form the membership of the church.

HORSES WALK PLANK

Pack Horses of Dominion Surveyors
Cross Deep Ravine on Single
Log

The surefootedness of the mule is proverbial, but the feats of this animal are rivalled by those of the pack-horses used by the Dominion Forestry Branch surveyors in the wild timber regions of Northern Canada and the Rocky Mountains. Laden though they are with "grub," as the surveyor terms provisions, these horses can swim wide rivers, ford shallow ones, or follow the men of the party over a single log, often no more than a foot in diameter, which bridges a deep narrow mountain gorge where a fall would mean instant death or worse. They can even follow the foresters through the logging, muskeg and wind-thrown brush characteristic of this northern forest, which is saying a good deal for a mere horse, for as one of the forest-surveyors writes from the primeval forest near Lesser Slave Lake, "A forester needs to be here, besides all other professional titles, a real bushman, an axe-man and a jumper."

There were eight forest-survey parties engaged in demarking forest and agricultural lands in the far west last summer, and their reports which will appear in the annual report of the Director of Forestry, Ottawa, contain accounts of actual adventures which rival the most fictitious. The total area examined last summer was about 11,000,000 acres, some on the rough slopes of the Rockies, some in the rocky areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and some in the low-lying and muskeg region of Northern Alberta. Very little land was found fit for agriculture in these regions, and most of it is recommended as forest reserves. The present area of the Dominion Forest Reserves is 23,017,504 acres or nearly 86,000 square miles. If all present recommendations for reserves are approved by act of parliament the area will be doubled. In comparison, the National Forests of the United States cover an area of 257,855 square miles, yet Canada is larger than the United States and contains larger land areas fit only for tree growth.

SUGAR AS A STIMULANT

Why Healthy Children Like Candy
and Cry For Sweets

Sugar is the food above all others most suited for quick use, as it provides the body with energy within a few minutes of being eaten.

The healthy child is the most active creature imaginable. No grown-up person, no matter how energetic, can compete with the never-ceasing restless activity of the child. The child can hardly sit still, and even when seated, squirms and wriggles in a way that keeps all the muscles of the body at work all the time. It is this constant action, this using up of vitality, which makes him crave for sweets.

The "sweet tooth" is evidence that nature has developed this taste as a means of urging the child to supply the power for this vitality.

Among all classes of people who are hard physical work, sugar is used in some form or other is widely used in the food. The lumber camps are famous for the amount of cookies, cakes and molasses eaten, sugar of different sorts usually making up about ten per cent. of the diet. The Hindoo coolies, who eat little meat, use quantities of brown or white sugar to sweeten their boiled milk and their rice is often eaten with large quantities of sugar.

In mountain climbing, which is one of the most exhaustive forms of exercise, it is well known that Swiss chocolate has become a staple article of commerce. This chocolate had its origin in the need of guides and mountain climbers for a sugar comestible in handy form.

Since there is a great deal of sugar in milk (milk sugar) it is not necessary for the young child who lives almost entirely on milk to eat much candy. Two quarts of milk contains three ounces of sugar, and four to five ounces of sugar is the extreme that should be eaten daily.

A lump of sugar holds nearly the same amount of nourishment as a small sized potato, but because of its lesser bulk, and its pleasant taste, enough sugar can be eaten to overload the system and so, up indignation.

Sugar's principal value is as a preventative of fatigue. It is this, largely, which leads to much candy-eating by girls. Sugar is a mild stimulant, tending to keep busy that "tired feeling," which comes from the exhausting strain of modern life. Two lumps of sugar are as stimulating as a cocktail.

AMUNDSEN NEEDS \$200,000

Norwegian Explorer's Estimate of
Cost of Next North Polar Trip

Reports from Christiania state that Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, must have \$200,000 before he can equip his proposed Polar expedition. Explorers and scientists here expressed the belief that it would be practically impossible to raise the required sum.

Reports from Christiania said that Amundsen's ship, the Fram, after completing repairs at Monte Video, would sail for Norway, the plan being for her to leave there and pass through the Panama canal to the Pacific coast early in 1915, providing that \$200,000 can be raised before the time. The National Geographical Society has recently decided to appropriate \$20,000 for the Amundsen expedition. According to announced plans, the expedition is scheduled to leave the Pacific coast next year, to explore the Polar basin. The vast tract between Northern Canada, Alaska and Asia, including the North Pole, is contemplated to be traversed by the explorer, and it is expected that the voyage would require at least four years' work in the Polar ice.

COAST DEFENCE TRAINS

French Have Designed Moveable
Forts for Protection of Long
Coast Line

An entire coast-defence battery mounted on railway trucks is the answer of French military authorities to the question of how to secure positive defense over long coast lines with economy. The advantages claimed for these mobile batteries are the economy in the preparation for the defence of any place, as the batteries on wheels cost less than permanent fixed batteries and can be sent to threatened points from places where they are not needed, the only expense being for laying the rails. Then, too, coast-defence plans can be sold to the enemy, no telegraphs, or drawings stolen, for no permanent works indicate where the salient points of this defence are located. No special roads need be laid, for military railways can be used in time of peace for commercial purposes, and in war time, peaceful roads utilized for war purposes. The guns so far manufactured for this work are of howitzer pattern, and in 7.8-in., 6-in., and 4.7-in. sizes. They are protected by turret, and the ammunition cars are armored. An interesting feature of one car used in the French manoeuvres is an observation tower extending some 40 feet above the rail tops.

Suez Canal Deepen

Announcement has just been made that the deepening of the Suez canal has been completed, and the waterway now has a depth of 29 feet for its entire length. Originally it was planned to give the canal a depth of 24½ feet, and for years after it was completed this depth was maintained. Increase in the size of vessels routed through this short cut to the Orient made it necessary to deepen the cut and dredging operations conducted in the early eighties added one foot to the depth. Six years ago the new finished undertaking was begun, and throughout the 100 miles of navigation from Port Said to Suez dredges have removed silt and sand, deepening the waterway to 29 feet. Already proposals are being considered for a further dredging, which will make the minimum depth thirty feet. The Panama canal, while but fifty miles long, cost nearly \$300,000,000 as compared with the Suez expenditure of \$96,500,000 for twice the distance. The Panama canal, however, is 40 feet deep and 300 feet wide, while its eastern rival is considerably narrower, only 20 to 26½ feet in width, and is a sea-level excavation mainly through sand.

REMOUNTS FOR WAR PURPOSES

New Scheme For Ranch on Land
North of Medicine Hat

Hon. Colonel Sam Hughes has been empowered by the government to lease to the National Livestock Exchange, Limited, townships 20, 21 and 22, range 3, west of fourth Meridian, comprising 65,000 acres of the land lying sixty miles north of Medicine Hat and south of the Red Deer river, for the purpose of collecting and providing thereon half-bred cavalry remounts. The company will pay an annual rental of two cents per acre for the land. The terms of this lease are that the company shall produce halfbred dams remounts to the number of not less than 1,500 each year after 1916. The government of Canada is to have the horses raised by the exchange, and the company must breed and mature until the age of three and a half years all horses which the minister of militia may desire for military purposes. The price to be paid by the minister is not to exceed the substantial sum of \$250 per head.

It is further agreed that the war office of Great Britain may have preemption rights at the same price and terms in respect to such horses as remain after the minister has made his choice. The exchange must have the right, however, to retain fifty fillies and fifty colts each year for breeding purposes.

Colonel Hughes submits that the lease will be in the interest of the public, as it is desired that every encouragement should be given for the production of horses for war purposes.

PARTY VISITS NEW ISLAND

Finds It Mass of Lava Covered With
Pumice Stone and White
Ash

The new island, which recently sprung up near the Honin group off Japan, has been visited by a party from the steamer Chefoo, who describe it as a mass of lava covered with pumice stone and white ash. The Chefoo locates the island at latitude 34° 14.29 degrees and longitude 141° 29 degrees. When the steamer approached the island appeared pure white with blackish cliffs rising about 200 feet. For a radius of three miles the sea was filled with floating pumice. The land party found it exceedingly dangerous to row near the cliffs as they were constantly breaking away and falling into the sea to join the already great mass of pumice. Also, on account of the very soft nature of the surface, no attempt was made to journey inland. The main crater was located to the southwest, being a quarter of a mile wide. It emitted enormous clouds of black smoke, obscuring the sun. At night there was a red glow and occasional tongues of flames. On the eastern side a small crater, which discharged poisonous fumes, made an approach impossible. The water about was warm.

The captain of the Chefoo thinks the whole island will gradually cliff off until only the solid central mass of lava remains.

Japanese Prince For Oxford

To the ever-growing number of Oriental royalties who have been educated at Oxford or Cambridge of recent years will shortly have to be added the most interesting figure. This is the crown prince of Japan, who is to be sent to Oxford for the summer vacation. There are already two sons of the King of Siam at Oxford.

PLANNING FOR A
CANADIAN HIGHWAYAN INTER-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY
FROM THE ATLANTIC TO
THE PACIFIC COASTScheme is Now Well Launched and
Receiving Considerable Attention
by Various Associations East and
West Throughout the Dominion.

An inter-provincial highway, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, is a scheme that is receiving considerable attention at the present time. Various associations have been organized with a view to bringing about the construction of this route, and its ultimate success now seems certain. This scheme was first mooted three or four years ago, and the possibility was shown by the trip undertaken by H. J. Wilby. The outcome of the agitation in favor of such a scheme was the organization of what has become known as the Dominion Highway Association. This organization has gone to considerable expense in order to educate the people of Canada to the immense value of such an inter-provincial route.

As with all big schemes, public opinion moves but slowly, and where the scheme deserves merit, it usually gets it—it is only a question of time. The early endorsement of the Dominion Highway Association by various other bodies did not readily succeed, but the weight of their arguments is now being felt. Motorists especially are acknowledging the merits of the proposal, and this fact was no more clearly shown than when the Saskatchewan Motor League recently organized at Regina, took up as one of its subjects, the proposal to have an inter-provincial highway. The scheme was rapidly endorsed, and the views of this new league, which is representative of Saskatchewan, will be placed before the provincial government. There seems little doubt but that the Saskatchewan government will deal with the matter at its next session at Regina, as well as other provincial governments. The federal government already has the matter in hand.

The scheme in general provides for a road from coast to coast, travelling as near as possible in a straight line. It is not intended to have any wide deviations in order to have wide any particular city, the idea being to build roads from the various cities within reasonable distance to the inter-provincial road.

The various motor leagues of Canada will co-operate with the leagues in the United States, as it will likely be necessary for the route to run south into the States before reaching Lake Superior, and again cross into Canada either at Detroit or Fort Huron, from there continuing in a direct line as possible to the eastern terminus on the Atlantic coast. The route followed by Mr. Wilby in his pioneer trip required that he start his automobile from Saint Ste. Marie to Fort William, and from there continue by road.

The Saskatchewan end of the scheme was fully discussed at the recent Motor League convention at Regina. One feature which has now been definitely decided is that the provincial government, the city of Regina and the city of Moose Jaw will co-operate in putting the highway between Regina and Moose Jaw in first class condition, and it is understood other municipalities will also co-operate in improving the inter-provincial road throughout Saskatchewan. It is claimed that the tourist traffic over the road would be considerable.

The Saskatchewan portion of the inter-provincial road will probably be a continuation of the road which the Dominion government have under consideration. From the eastern boundary of the province to Swift Current the road is already in fairly good condition, considerable work having been done on it by both the municipal and provincial authorities. Remains will have to be made at a few points in the eastern section of the road. This road in a general way will parallel the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The road between Regina and Moose Jaw will be considerable improved as stated above, by the provincial government, and the cities of Regina and Moose Jaw.

From Swift Current to the Alberta boundary the road as outlined, is only problematical, as a great deal of work and expense will be involved in putting it in good condition.

Not only is it expected that the motor tourists will use this inter-provincial road to a considerable extent, but it is expected that truck farming will also be encouraged.

40,000 FEET PER DAY

Quebec Board of Film Censors Are
Kept Busy

Since it was inaugurated May 1st last year, the Quebec board of censors has examined over 2,000 miles of moving picture films, or enough to stretch across the country. An average length of film of about 40,000 feet is passed, rejected or purged of objectionable features every day. Only half the number of pictures condemned a year ago are banned now, showing an improvement in standard. Returns of approved and censored films are now exchanged with other Canadian boards of censor, who reciprocate with their returns.

Offers Millions For Home

A wealthy but homeless Englishman whose name is not divulged, but is described as "probably the richest man in England," is offering £500,000 for a historic castle or manor as a residence. He stipulates that it must be famous for its architecture, with plenty of land, and possess at least 30 or 40 bedrooms.

He has made an offer for Warwick Castle and Penrhyn Place in Kent and even approached the Duke of Norfolk to see if Arundel Castle were purchasable. He is now hoping that the Duke of Northumberland will negotiate with him for the sale of Albury Park.

\$500.00 PIANO GIVEN AWAY!!

Beautiful Stanley Piano Given Away Free. Contest started
May 2 and Finishes Nov. 2, 1914

Starting from May 2nd, the PALM PARLOR intend
running the following Piano contest:

Votes will be given with every purchase from
our store. The contestant holding the largest
number of votes at the end of Contest will receive
this

\$550 Piano FREE Who Will Get this

DESCRIPTION OF PIANO--A Special design
Attractive double-veneered Case hand polished
Walnut; Action double repeating, Weickert No.
2 Felt Hammers, Ivory Keys, Ebony Sharps,
Restenuts Pedal, etc. Thoroughly high grade.

Guaranteed 10 Years

...RULES...

- 1 Name of contestants will not be known.
- 2 Each Contestant will have a number.
- 3 Standing will be seen every Saturday in the store window.
- 4 All votes MUST be recorded by the end of each month, otherwise they will not count.
- 5 No votes can be canvassed in Store.
- 6 Contestant having the largest number of votes on November 2, 1914, wins the Piano.
- 7 No votes can be changed after recorded.
- 8 All votes must be initialed at time of purchase.
- 9 No member of Firm, Relative or Employee, can enter Contest.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS FOR SPECIAL SALES
DURING EACH WEEK. VOTES GIVEN WITH
EVERY PURCHASE. NOMINATE YOURSELF OR
YOUR FRIENDS TODAY AND WIN THIS PIANO!

LOCAL AND GENERAL

During the last few days there have been some bountiful rains and already, from the outskirts of the town, as one gazes around, the distant ridges are seen taking on the hazy green hue which betokens the early growth of the grain crop. What a few short days ago seemed bare black patches are now assuming the robes of early summer and the farmers are rejoicing at the prospect of another good year. From present indications it would appear that the district is again going to prove itself second to none for crop production and the latent wealth of the soil, when realised in the fall, should place our farmers in a more prosperous condition than ever, a prosperity more lasting and more beneficial to the district at large than the oil boom is ever likely to be.

On Thursday evening at 8 p.m. Mrs. Livingston will address a public meeting in the Methodist Church under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. A cordial invitation is extended to all. This will be interesting, as Mrs. Livingston has a live subject and is a pleasing and earnest speaker.

On Friday at 2 p.m., she will address the members of the W.C.T.U. Members are all requested to be present and any others who are interested.

The renowned Irish comedian, Tom Marks and his big company will visit Gleichen Thursday, May 21st, and present the great Irish comedy, "Peg o' My Heart" with select vaudeville between acts. Prices only 25, 50 and 75 cents, on sale in advance.

Duncan Clark is going to stand one of his famous Imported Clydes at Forsyth's Barn, Cluny, for one day each week during the coming season. This will be a rare chance for the settlers in the Cluny district to secure the service of a first class horse.

The Australian Amusement Co. amused themselves in Gleichen for three days this week and although a number patronised their performance it is generally conceded they left Gleichen with very little over expenses.

Rev. John Mayhew-Fulton, D.D., will give a lecture on temperance in the Gleichen Methodist Church on Sunday, May 24th. Everybody welcome.

The stores in Gleichen will be closed all day, Monday, May 25th, for the celebration of Empire Day.

The oil fever has been very predominant in Gleichen since Friday. A. G. Edwards of Cluny left on Monday for Idaho and other states.

An oil expert recently struck East Arrowwood Creek and had the whole community agog with the possibilities of the district as an oil country. However, the gentleman, after maneuvering around for some days, finally made a midnight exit, leaving behind him a board bill, several employees and others to mourn his departure.

The CALL hopes to be forgiven this week for sins of omission—reason, oil.

NOTICE

I cannot meet my payments on the S. E. 4 Sec. 5, T. 21, R. 22 W. 4th. Will sell or trade my equity, which amounts to \$1000 dollar for dollar. Terms to suit. What have you to offer?
F. S. McGRATH, 12
Bridgeburg, Ont.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF CALGARY.
To Frank Savenski,
of Gleichen, Alberta, Laborer:
TAKE NOTICE that an action has been commenced in this court by Roy Cowan against you to recover \$47.54 for goods sold and delivered to you. You are required to file a Dispute note to the Plaintiff's claim at my office at the Court House, Calgary by the 11th June, 1914 in default whereof judgement may be entered against you.
D. McCall Hardie,
Clerk of the Court.



SPRING IS HERE

and we are prepared for it. Our hardware department is well stocked with all the requirements necessary for spring gardening, housecleaning etc., all priced at the lowest figure consistent with reliable goods. The following is just a few articles now in season. Come in and see our entire selection.

Garden Spades: Warranted Solid Steel \$1
Rakes: 45c, 50c, 90c and \$1
Hoes: from 45c up
Digging forks: \$1.25 up
Shovels: Short and long handled, \$1 and up
Lawn Mowers: \$12 up

Seeds of Highest Quality:

You want seeds that will grow—step in to our grocery department and see our three lines of high-grade seeds—“McKenzie's” “Ferry's” and “Steele, Briggs,” in packages. Also peas, rape seed, alfalfa, Western Rye Grass, Brome, and Onion sets in large or small quantities.

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO. LTD.
GENERAL MERCHANTS

FOR SALE--

- 3 Dominion Wagons
- 3 Chatham Wagons
- 2 Dominion Carriage co. buggies.
- 14 in. Gang P. & O.
- 4 I. H. C. Land packers, 22 wheel.
- Campbell Sub-Surface packer, 22 wheel.

Also a number of extra Weber wagon boxes and wagon extras.

These goods are all new and will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Come early and get your choice.

A. F. LARKIN ESTATE
E. B. LARKIN Manager



It speaks to the heart through the pocket book. That's why the Ford is a friend to thousands the world over. What any other car will do the Ford will do, and more, at a fraction of the cost. Buy to-day.

Six hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout, the touring car is six fifty, the town car nine hundred—f.o.b. Ford, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from

W. R. McKIE, Agent, Gleichen, Alta.

TRY OUR MOTOR Washing Machines

Guaranteed for Five Years

Be sure and see our FiReCo
Ranges and Stove Attachments.

Demonstrated May 16th.

Five per cent discount on all
Tools and Shelf Goods at the

SQUARE DEAL

Hardware and Furniture

C. J. Bray

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Pansy, Aster Retunia, etc., etc.

Choice transplanted plants,
all the best varieties for
Alberta climate

Write for price-list

A. M. Terrill, Limited

Florists, Calgary.

Store Greenhouses
Lougheed Building East Calgary
Phone M8812 Phone E5952
Night Phone E5159

NOTICE TO GUNDER MADISON ISLAND
Formerly of Queenstown, Alberta

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of an Order, dated the 8th day of April, A.D. 1914, granted in the action of Associated Mortgage Investors vs. yourself et al, the Plaintiff has obtained judgment against you for \$1,431.51 being the amount due by you under your mortgage over the S.W. 4 of Section 32, Township 18, Range 21, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, together with the additional sum of \$104.19, being the taxed costs of the action, and in default of payment sale of land.

Unless the said amounts are paid to the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Calgary or to the undersigned, with interest thereon at 6% per annum from the 6th day of April A.D. 1914, until payment, on or before the 17th day of August, A.D. 1914, the said lands may be sold or the said Mortgage foreclosed.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 12th day of May, A.D. 1914.
LEST, JONES & MACKAY,
Barriers, etc., Calgary,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff

Between the auto and the oil fever there is little hope of the quiet individual enjoying life these days.

Sale Notice

By virtue of a certain distress warrant issued by Emil Griesbach against certain goods and chattels of Brosseau Bros., and to me directed, I have seized and taken possession of following goods and chattels, namely:

- 3 Bowling Alleys
- Shooting Gallery
- Small Cash Register
- 3 Pool Tables, size 4 1/2 x 9
- Pool Table, size 4 x 8
- English Billiard Table
- Pigeon Hole Table
- Silent Salesman
- Show Case

which I shall expose for sale by Public Auction at Griesbach Hall, Gleichen, in the Province of Alberta on

Saturday, May 30, 1914

at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m.

JAMES L. LAYCOOK,
Sheriff's Bailiff

On a system so intricate as that of the C.P.R., where the troubles of the train dispatcher are added to by the problem of having in many cases only a single track for both freight and passenger trains going both ways, the record of a perfect day showing all trains run on time gives the same feeling of satisfaction that a patient player feels who wins out in a game of solitaire. Imagine then, the genial smile which diffused itself like summer sunshine over the face of Mr. Miller at Windsor station when he could point to the blameless records of May 3rd and 4th—every single train on the Eastern division marked “O.T.” May 3rd was a Sunday, on which it might be expected that trains should be good, but May 4th—a Monday—see whizz!

HORSES

There is a good demand in Calgary for horses of the following description:

Teams of mares and geldings weighing 2200 lbs a team or better and in good condition. Well broke saddle horses and single delivery horses.

We have Auction sales Every Friday at Central Horse Repository. Ship to

LAYZELL & DURNO, Calgary

Reference Union Bank of Canada Phone M2287
Telegraphic Address “Horses Calgary”

It is hardly necessary to say that oil has been struck; still it might be said the report appears to be true and that a new era has struck Alberta.

Some very fine fish have been brought into town during the past week and finer stories of the ones that were almost landed.
May 25—Nagaka Sports.